# Christian Register.

"AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?"——Luke xii. 57.

DEVOTED TO UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY, SOUND MORALS, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.——DAVID REED, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## HISTORY OF UNITARIANISM.

### IN TRANSYLVANIA AND HUNGARY.

[Continued from page 5.]

The attempt to convince David of the error of his doctrine having failed, it became the next object to restrain him from the public assertion and dissemination of it. Socinus states that he frequently admonished him on this head, and advised him to silence, not only from his own persuasion of the pernicious tendency of what he calls his *impious* tenet, but also on account of the personal danger he might incur by persisting in maintaining it in his public discourses and writings. That Socinus had good reasons for urging the last consideration, is clearly proved by what afterwards occurred; and, indeed, he confesses that previously to his giving this warning, he had been apprized by Blandrata of his intention to declare himself the open enemy of David, to accuse him to the prince, and call in the aid of the civil power.

Shortly after the breaking up of the conferences between Socinus and David, the latter having refused to conceal his opinion, and taken occasion on the first Sunday to preach against the invocation of Christ, the prince, at Blandrata's instigation, addressed a latter to the Senate of Coloswar, directing them to remove the venerable pastor from his ministerial office, and to put him in confinement. About the same time a general assembly of the States was convoked to meet at Thorda, on the festival of St. George next ensuing, (the 23d of April,) in order to take the affair into consideration.

Blandrata was fully aware that, from the high reputation of David, the increasing numbers of those who held the same opinion concerning the invocation of Christ, and the jealousy of the nobility attached to the Unitarian Churches, of any restrictions on the freedom of their worship, he was likely to encounter formidable opposition in his proceedings: he deemed it expedient, therefore, to prepare the way by prejudicing as much as possible, against the superintendant, the minds of those who were to sit in judgement on his case. His purpose might possibly have been sufficiently answered by the publication of the written statements, then in his possession, of the opinions of David, which the latter had put into Socinus's hands in the course of their disputations.—But as he was not satisfied with the manner in which Socinus had conducted the controversy, or with the answers he had returned to his acute and learned opponent, he could not consent to give these documents to the public, in an authentic form, and under the sanction of his authority. Instead, therefore, of acting thus fairly, he had the baseness to resort to an artifice of the blackest description, whereby he but too well succeeded in his immediate object, and also in perpetuating an unfounded charge against the venerable object of his jealousy and vengeance, of holding tenets directly at variance with his real sentiments. He drew up a series of Sixteen Theses, purporting to be written by Francis David, and to comprise a correct exposition, from under his own hands, of the articles of his religious creed. To each of these Theses, severally, he subjoined Antitheses of his own by way of answer, and which he designed as a representation of the prevailing opinions of the Transylvanian Unitarians. This extraordinary document he committed to the press after David had been sent to prison, and when he had no means of disavowing it; and having prefixed to it an address to the members of the Diet, dated the 7th of April 1579, wherein he seems to speak in the person of the Prince, recommending it to their attention, he caused it to be circulated through the country.

The Diet assembled at Thorda on the day appointed. The nobility, who were scandalized at the prosecution, immediately held a private conference to deliberate upon the measures proper to be taken in so delicate and dangerous a business. David, who had been brought a prisoner to Thorda, hearing of their consultation, sent to entreat they would not on his account resort to violence, intimating that he was prepared to suffer all things for the truth which he had professed. Several deputations were sent to wait on the prince to urge him to quash the proceedings altogether, and thus extinguish the flame which had been kindled in his dominions and threatened the most dreadful consequences But Blandrata, who, with Socinus and others, had arrived at Thorda a week previously to the assembling of the Diet, in order to arrange matters for the prosecution, successfully employed his influence with the prince, and prevailed upon him to turn a deaf ear to these remonstrances and petitions. The nobility became highly incensed by the manner in which these representations were received, and assumed a menacing tone. The prince was alarmed, and in order to prevent tumult adjourned the Diet to the first day of June following.

David was at this time suffering severely from a painful disorder, called by historians the colic, then very prevalent in the country. In consequence of this, his friends, apprehensive for his life, interceded with Blandrata to obtain his liberation until the next meeting of the Diet. But he replied that he would sacrifice all he was worth rather than suffer him to be at large, and that he would lose his life, or he should not escape. In order to make himself the more secure of his victim, he obtained an order from the prince to remove him from the custody of ministers, and place him under a military guard. From this moment the confinement of David became more strict: all access to him was forbidden, excepting merely to his daughter and son-in-law, and such attendants as were necessary to assist him in removing to and from his bed. In this wretched state he passed a whole month, before the expiration of which he was so enfeebled by his disorder, and the fainting fits attending it, that he was scarcely able to speak.

On the first of June the Diet assembled at Weissenburg (*Alba Julia*); and David was conveyed to that city, distant from his prison a journey of several days, in a state between life and death. Almost immediately after his arrival he was summoned to appear before his judges, and notwithstanding his exhausted condition was ordered to stand. But the prince, who presided on the occasion, when he beheld him, was struck with compassion, and commanded a seat to be provided for him. The officer of the court having declared the charge on which David was arraigned, Blandrata arose, and stated that he had in vain endeavored by conversation, letters, and messages, to restrain him from publicly avowing and maintaining his opinion against the invocation of Christ, and that he was therefore compelled, by a regard to his conscience, to resort to this prosecution in order to provide against the dangers which threatened the Church.

David was then called upon to reply to the accusation preferred against him, of having publicly declared that Christ ought not to be invoked in prayer; and that those who prayed to Christ sinned as much as if they invoked the Virgin Mary, Peter, Paul, and other dead saints. And Blandrata further required that he should answer in respect to his writings, whether he admitted himself to be the author of them?

The venerable confessor being himself too much oppressed and enfeebled by his disorder to speak so as to be heard by the assembly, obtained permission for his son-in-law, Lucas, to answer in his stead. In reference to his writings, he replied that he would not disown those that were really of his composition, neither would he defend as his, those which were the productions of another, and circulated under his name,—alluding to the Theses which Blandrata had distributed with the authority of the prince. And in respect to the charges themselves, he stated as to the first, that in preaching from the account of the marriage festival at Cana, he had argued, that no divine worship which was not prescribed or commanded in the Scriptures could be agreeable to God. The invocation of Christ was not there prescribed or commanded;—therefore it could not be agreeable to God. And as to the second, he observed, that if, quitting the scriptures, and following human comments and our own fancies, we seek for grounds for the invocation of Christ, we may also, on the same reasons, invoke saints both living and dead While Lucas was pronouncing these answers, Blandrata smiling sarcastically, exclaimed, "You are returning to Judaism!" To which David mildly replied,—"You, Doctor, also, held this very opinion a few years since!" Shortly after and as soon as the business of the assembly permitted, Blandrata arose, and observed, "Francis states that I held the same opinion:—but I declare and protest before God, before the illustrious prince, and the whole Church, that I never held nor concurred in this sentiment. But if I have either said or written any thing to this effect, I now desire to revoke it, and declare my recantation;" adding, "and thou, Francis, do thou so likewise." To this Lucas warmly and abruptly answered, "He will not; for it is not firmness but weakness in a man to revoke without reason, that which he has once asserted." After this interruption, Blandrata moved that the Theses he had printed and circulated under David's name should be read; which closed the case on the part of the prosecutors.

David, with considerable difficulty, and against the warm efforts of Blandrata and his associates, obtained permission, on account of the exhausted state of his strength, to postpone his defence till the following day. On the breaking up of the Diet he was reconducted to prison, where he was instantly surrounded by his friends, who were filled with apprehension as to the result of these extraordinary proceedings, and doubtful what course they ought to pursue. In the number of these were several of the principal nobility, who were deeply anxious to save their venerable pastor from the danger which seemed to threaten him. David again implored them, not to involve themselves on his account by any measures of violence, even if he were to fall—observing that the world would see and acknowledge that God was one, and was alone to be worshipped with divine honors.

Early the next morning, David, unable any longer to stand, was carried into court by four ministers. The interval had been employed by his friends in collecting the writings, both manuscript and printed, of Blandrata and others of the prosecutors in this case, which contained the proofs, in their own words, of their having once held the same opinion as David respecting the invocation of Christ Passages from these were read by Lucas in the defence of his father-in-law—and were most feebly met and evaded by the physician, who spoke as his opponent. The chancellor requested that these writings should be given in to the court; after which David and his supporters were ordered to withdraw while the assembly deliberated concerning their judgment.

The prince and the judges then proceeded to interrogate the accusers of David, and to demand of them on oath whether they concurred in his opinion and innovation;—or whether they deemed it blasphemy against God? Blandrata rose first to reply, and thus expressed himself: "I, George Blandrata, profess before Almighty God, and his Son our Lord Jesus Christ, before the holy angels and the elect of God, that I neither am nor have been in any respect a partaker in the guilt of this opinion of Francis David; and I affirm that it is a novel opinion, and, besides, a horrid blasphemy against God and his Son." The associates of Blandrata, to the number of twenty-five, having taken similar oaths, the public prosecutor, in the name of the prince, of himself, and the Jesuits, after asserting his belief in the Trinity, condemned the opinion of David as blasphemy.

David being again brought before the Diet, to receive judgment, some of his accusers interceded with the prince to spare his life, alleging that he had been guilty of no capital offence in what he had declared, his argument being taken from the words of Christ. At the same time Blandrata went up Judas-like to his emaciated victim, and embracing him, said, in a low voice, "Do not fear—I have found favor with the prince." David indignantly replied, "Go, go—proceed as thou hast begun." Blandrata having resumed his seat, his colleagues again importuned the prince to spare the life of the superintendant. But the Hungarian Trinitarian ministers opposed them in a long oration, wherein they exhorted the prince, on the ground of the command of Moses concerning false prophets, to put him to death as a blasphemer; and concluded in these words: "We this day, by virtue of our office, cite thee, O thou illustrious prince, the keeper of both tables, together with thy consort, thy children, and all thy posterity, before the tribunal of the awful judge Jesus Christ, whom this man has blasphemed, if thou suffer him to live!"

The prince, at this adjuration, changed color; and, calling to the officer of the court, commanded him to give the following reply: "The illustrious prince has heard the orations of both parties: his highness therefore promises that he will take care to evince to all that he will not suffer such an offender to escape with impunity." Then turning to Francis David, he proceeded: "The illustrious prince has been made acquainted with the whole of this affair, in what manner, led by thine own fancy, and without the consent of the Church, thou hast fallen into this atheistical, execrable, and unheard-of blasphemy. His highness therefore will, according to thy desert, make an example of thee, because others also ought to be deterred from such fanatical innovations. In the mean time thou shalt be kept in the custody of the prince, until he shall determine further concerning thee."

David was now committed to close custody in the castle of Deva, none of his friends or relations being allowed access to him; and here, worn down by the fatigues of his persecutions and the ravages of a painful disorder, he closed a long life on the 15th of November following, in the year 1579.

## PRACTICAL.

### PIOUS GRATITUDE.

The following is a continuation of the article on this subject, inserted last week, from the Unitarian Advocate.

If a friend thinks of a friend, what a multitude of reciprocal favors rush in upon his remembrance—how grateful does he feel for the happiness conferred on himself by one whose bosom he is sure is the seat of an equal gratitude to him? And what man is there of soul so dead, as not to burn with indignation at the discovery that the friendship which led him to bestow kindnesses on one in whom he trusted, has been abused by a return of ungrateful and perfidious deeds? The voice of mankind is hardly more loud in condemning frauds of the deepest die and most abominable consequences, than in its outcry at an act of ingratitude in a case where gratitude and not justice was what we wished. These sentiments, which are so common—so universal I might say, prove to us the sense which all men have of the obligations and fitness of those affections of which a benefactor is the object.

And can we doubt, that an unthankful reception of that profusion of benefits which we all owe to divine munificence, is a crime and a disgrace—equally as much as the ingratitude of a child to its parent—or a friend to his friend? Rather, is it not plain, that the criminality and baseness of an unthankful disposition, is infinitely greater when God is the benefactor, and where every favor is unmerited, as the sum of them is momentous? Nor let it be said that, because we can render nothing in return for what we receive, since our Almighty Benefactor is so raised above all possibility of being made more or less happy by any disposition in us, therefore we are released from the necessity of a grateful spirit while enjoying his bounty. Would it be taken as an apology for being insensible to the claims of an earthly friend, that it was a matter of indifference, so far as his happiness was concerned, in what manner we received and used his gifts? So far from it, that gratitude never seems to us more worthy of applause, than in those cases where the abscene of it would do least honor to the benefactor who demands it, and where it is of course most disinterested and pure. All that is generous and excellent in human virtue would be for ever sullied and debased by such sordid calculations. We should despise him who would never express himself gratefully to those who do him service, without first considering how much was expected of him, and how ungrateful he might be without injuring the authors of his happiness.

No—there can be no real excellence of character, where the heart is unmoved when it has been blessed, by emotions of thankfulness to the great Source of blessings. To be able to receive with a cold and sullen, or even a languid and careless mind, the unnumbered favors which load us with obligations to God, is to possess a spirit unsusceptible of anything permanently and purely good; it is to have lost those qualities which shed most dignity on man, and mark the character with the impression of immortal worth. Gratitude is the virtue of heaven—it is that sacred, eternal sentiment, which actuates the spirit of just men made perfect, through every portion of their progress in the great march of the soul. It is that exalted, spiritual passion, which prostrates adoring seraphs at the throne of God, with a devotion increasing in order as it is repeated, and which shall never cease to burn. It is that incorruptible, all-transcending virtue, which must exist wherever God is known, and flourish till *He tires* of doing good. And shall we not be ambitious of distinction in a quality so noble—to possess which is to have the spirit of Heaven—to want which is to sink below the brutes? Oh, yes; let us cherish the least spark of gratitude within us with devoted zeal; fan it till it kindles to a flame; and watch and feed that sacred fire, till it shall mingle with the very essence of the soul it warms, and life itself become a sacrifice of praise. "I will go unto the alter of God—unto God my exceeding joy. I will extol thee, O God, my king; I will bless thy name for ever and ever, I will sing praises unto my God, while I have any being."

Nor will it seem a hard duty to discharge, which the call of gratitude demands of us to pay to the Author of all good, if we consider, further, the relation which that affection bears to our happiness. If you are not grateful, if you have never felt your heart melt within you at a retrospect of divine mercies, at a consciousness of being the object of divine care and love; if you have never experienced the emotions of the Psalmist when he exclaimed, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits?" you have never yet tasted the sweetest ingredient of the cup of joy; there is a part of the benefits conferred on you, which you have overlooked and lost. It has been beautifully said, that "if we owed no other gratitude to God, we should owe him thanks for this, at least,—that he has made gratitude itself so delightful to him who feels it." This it is which gives additional charms to every other affection of which our hearts are susceptible, and most of all, which makes love to God a source of unspeakable delight to them who are possessed of it. The contemplation, cold and speculative, of the divine glory, is no part of the happiness of piety, till we feel the blissful consciousness that "*this* God is *our* God, and will be our guide, even unto death." And Oh! how wide apart is the emotion of those who rejoice at particular favors, without a thought beyond the favors themselves, from the feelings which swell the heart of one who, while happy in the benefits conferred on him, does not fail to recollect from whom they sprang. The joy of the one is a *selfish impulse;* the joy of the other is a *devout transport*. Blessings descend on the former, from a Being, of whose relation to him he has not a care;—the tender mercies of heaven descend on the latter, like the precious tokens of remembrance from the most venerated and endeared of friends, in whose love the heart is bound up, and whose smallest favor seems an infinite condescension.

## INTELLIGENCE.

### MR. WOODS' JOURNAL.

The extract from Mr. Wood's Journal, which we now give, is from the Monthly Repository, where it is introduced by the following note to the Editor.

*Liverpool August 26th*, 1828.

Sir,

The favorable reception which some former extracts from my journal have met with from yourself and many of my friends, induced me to think that a continuation of them may prove acceptable to your readers. The notes which I made during my late tour are on too extended a scale to allow of my communicating the whole to the pages of a periodical; but I shall endeavor to select those parts which I imagine will be the most interesting, begging your readers to bear in mind, that if there be many things which I omit to describe, this may not always be owing either to my not having seen, or to my not having observed them.

Samuel Wood.

March 19th, 1828. I sailed from Marseilles, in company with my friend Mr. M., in the Naples steam-boat, a vessel which was British built, and had originally plied between Glasgow and Liverpool under the name of the Superb, but had since been re-christened the Royal Ferdinand. The next morning we were in sight of the snowy peaks of the maritime Alps, to the east of Nice, and afterwards coasted along a bold range of the Appennines, the bleak and barren character of which was only occasionally relieved by the scanty forests which clothed their sides, and by the white towns which were situated at their base; so that my first view of Italy did not at all correspond to the abstract idea which I had formed of that beautiful and classical country. We did not reach Genoa till nine in the evening, and were obliged to pass the night in a miserable vessel in the harbor, instead of a comfortable inn on shore. In the morning, after going through various formalities, we were allowed to land, and soon found enough to occupy and to interest our attention. The town of Genoa is built in the form of a crescent, on the slope of a mountain which forms part of the Appennines. The streets are remarkably narrow, there being only three which are as much as twenty-five feet wide, and the average breadth of the rest no more than six or seven; yet it has obtained, and well deserves, the name of *La Superba*, from the magnificence of its palaces,* for which every thing has been done which united taste and opulence could effect. They are truly splendid edifices, built generally of marble, with noble vestibules, staircases, and galleries, and filled with the finest paintings. The grandest are the King's, the Sera, the Doria, and the Durazzo. I went through the last of these, and can scarcely conceive any thing more magnificent than the principal suite of rooms which strangers are permitted to see; the loftiness of the ceilings, the choiceness of the paintings, and the air of splendor which prevailed throughout, seemed to announce the residence of a prince rather than that of a private individual. The churches are equally fine; and though a critical taste might pronounce the profusion of gilding and painting to be not very strictly in keeping with the character of religious edifices, no one can help being struck with the splendor of the general effect. The most beautiful is the Annonciata, the pillars of which are of variegated marble, the compartments of the roof painted in fresco, and those of the walls filled up with paintings by some of the first masters, and among them the famous Last Supper, by Coreggio. I happened to enter this church at the moment when a young priest was preaching to a regiment of soldiers, who were drawn up in the nave. I could not catch much of what he said, but his appearance and his attitudes were very remarkable. His sallow complexion, his marked but regular features, and his jet-black hair, surmounted by his priest's cap, which he only took off when he pronounced the name of Christ, all proclaimed him the true Italian; and the idea was completed by the impassioned manner of his address, and the violence of his action, which were in the boldest style of tragic declamation. Such preaching as this will certainly not stand the test of deliberate criticism; yet I am disposed to think, that in juding it, very great allowance is to be made for the genius of the people. These warm-blooded inhabitants of the South, whose imaginations are as glowing as their skies are cloudless, would freeze and die had they any thing addressed to them much less *piquant* and inflammatory than what I heard on this occasion. To them the "small still voice" of reason would speak in vain, and the soft tones of persuasion would be absolute insipidity.

22nd. The weather having become somewhat stormy, the captain of the steam-boat expressed a doubt as to the possibility of our sailing the following day for Leghorn, for which place my friend and I had unfortunately paid our passage-money. Besides this, we had found the vessel very uncomfortable, and we were desirous of arriving in Rome in time for the ceremonies of the holy week: we therefore determined to continue our journey by land, and accordingly agreed with a man, who had a cabriolet, to take us in three days to Pisa, a distance of about a hundred and twenty miles, for which, supper and bed included, we were to pay ninety francs.

23d. We did not in the least repent of the change which we had made in our plans; for the day was fine, the country beautiful, and the road, though through a most mountainous district, worthy of Mr. M'Adam himself. The hills were planted nearly to

* Our word palace denotes the residence of a prince or a bishop, but the Italian *palazzo* has not so confined a meaning; it is used for any house which has a court inside for carraiges to drive into.

the top with olive trees and pines, and interspersed with hamlets, churches, and villas, the white or frescoed walls of which contrasted finely with the surrounding wood. The bold rocks which bordered on the Mediterranean, were feathered down to the very water's edge with orange and lemon trees, with figs, peaches, and vines, while the waves broke magnificently on their base, and the broad white line of foam was succeeded by the green expanse of the ocean, presenting to every eye, which was not dead to grandeur, one of the noblest objects in nature. There could be no mistake now that Italy was the country through which we were travelling. We slept that night at Sestio, a small town on the coast, and were again on our way early the next morning. In the forenoon we had a tremendous journey of six hours across a high ridge of the Appennines: it rained, hailed, and snowed by turns, and our vehicle was but a poor defence against the inclemency of the weather, which was, however, only the more in character with the black and rugged aspect of the mountains over which we were passing. At length we arrived at Borghetto, where we soon forgot our troubles in the comforts of a good fire, and an excellent *dejeune a la fourchette*. In the afternoon the weather cleared, and we pursued our journey through a most rich and fertile district, every rood of which was in a state of the highest cultivation. The little patches of wheat looked green and healthy, and the peach and plumb trees were in full bloom. We this day accomplished about forty-seven English miles, and did not reach Sarzana till nearly eight o'clock at night.

# CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, JANUARY 17, 1829.

### PERSECUTION.

There is nothing which more fully evinces the advancing progress of true liberality of principle and feeling, than the astonishment with which we contemplate at the present day, the illiberal temper and proceedings of those who have gone before us. As an illustration of this remark, we quote the following fragment in relation to the observance of Christmas; which is understood to be an exact transcript from a law of the colony of Massachusetts, in 1651.

"Whosoever shall be found observing any such day as Christmas and the like, either by forbearing labor, feasting or any other way, upon such account, as aforsaid, every such person so offending, shall pay for every such offence, five shillings, as a fine to the county."

It is not surprising that the persecutions and privations which our puritan ancestors suffered, while in England, from the bigotted partizans and lords of the Church, should have excited a strong dislike, not only to the unmeaning ceremonies and useless observances of the Church, but even to some of its commendable forms and rites; or that, in the ardor of their resistance of spiritual tyranny, they should have subjected themselves to the privations and dangers of emigration, to a country which even but faintly promised a final relief from the evils they endured. But that they should have manifested the same spirit of exclusiveness and bigotry, as soon as they were freed from its influence over themselves,—and should have stretched out the civil arm,—whose exercise in other cases they had so much depreciated,—to restrain and oppress those whose prejudices or conscience led them to prefer a different worship,—this is truly remarkable, and can be accounted for only by referring to the narrow spirit of the age, and by considering how little the true principles of Christian liberty and the forbearing spirit of Christianity were then understood, and how imperfect was the influence of the latter over the temper and conduct of its professors.

We remarked above, that the astonishment with which we now regard such acts of persecution is evidence of the favorable change which has taken place in the public sentiment and feeling. We are called, indeed, to notice and regret, many acts of exclusiveness and illiberality, even in our own times; but to the honor of the age, they are not borne out by the public sentiment. They are met with deserved frowns and rebukes, and generally terminate in the dishonor and diminished influence of their authors.

### ALLEGIANCE TO THE POPE.

The oath or declaration which is made, especially by Irish Prelates, of allegiance to the Pope of Rome, who, it will be remembered, is a temporal as well as a spiritual potentate—is given in the following translation by one who was himself a Roman Catholic.

"I, N—Elect of such a church from henceforth will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter, the Apostle, and to the Holy Roman church, and to our Lord Pope—N. and his successors. I shall never to their prejudice or detriment, reveal to any man the counsel they shall intrust me with, either by themselves, their nuncios or their letters.—The Roman Papacy, and the regalities of St. Peter, I will help them to keep and maintain against all men. I shall take care to conserve, defend, increase and promote the rights, honors, privileges and authorities of the Holy Roman Church, for our Lord the Pope and his successors. I will observe with all my power, and shall make others do the same, the rules of the Holy Fathers, the Apostolic (Papal) decrees, ordinances, dispositions, reservations, provisions and mandates. *I will persecute and fight against all heretics, schismatics, and rebels to our Lord the Pope and his successors.* I shall visit personally the shrine of the Apostles every third year, and render an account of all my pastoral office to the Pope and his successors, and of all the affairs of my church, and discipline of my clergy and people, and will receive the Apostolical or Papal mandates, and shall put them most diligently into execution, and if unjustly perverted, I shall make the necessary communication through some other proper clergyman, &c. &c.

How far this can be reconciled with the follo wing oath of allegiance to our Government, which every Catholic Priest must take on becoming naturalized in this country, they must themselves determine.

"I. N. do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every Foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatever, [and particularly the State or Sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."]

### REV. EDWARD IRVING.

A late number of the Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, which by the way is an admirable selection from the periodical literature of the day, contains an article extracted from the London Magazine, entitled 'the Rev. Edward Irving.' The fame which this man has acquired in this country as well as in England induced us to read, and we were gratified with the description given of him by the critic. We apprehend it is a just view of his character. It seems that Irving no longer attracts the crowds which once thronged his chapel; 'yet' says the writer, 'all the more distinguishing characteristics of his eloquence remain to this day much the same as they were at first.' The influence which he possessed over his auditory is thus described.

"To go to hear Mr. Irving was certainly a very different affair from what going to church had heretofore been. It was not to soar out of sight and hearing of the dust and the din of earth, which is true devotion; but neither was it merely to step aside for a little from actual participation in the drama of life, and sleeping, or affecting to sleep away the memory of it, at certain periods appointed by custom or authority, which is the ceremonious and sham devotion of your ordinary Christian. You felt yourself, while listening to him, and surrounded by that crowded auditory, to be, in fact, in the very focus of the world's interests and passions, and borne upon by the concentrated power and excitement of all its hottest and most inflammatory influences.—There stood before you, in the first place, one of the most striking figures your eye had ever rested on—an extraordinary combination of the impressive and the grotesque, which both nature and art had evidently done their utmost to render a picture for the imagination, which it should not be able to look upon unmoved. The voice of melody and power, which then lent its music to the simple poetry of the Psalms of the Scottish Kirk, by far the best metrical version we have, by the bye, of the strains of the royal Hebrew bard, was admirably calculated to aid the effect produced by the mere appearance of the orator, and to sustain the expectation of something novel and worth waiting for. When sometime after, accordingly, the sermon commenced, every ear was alive to catch the accents of the preacher, upon whom, too, all eyes were fixed. It was the attention, however, rather of curiosity to be gratified, than of that rapt and perfect sympathy, which will sometimes make an audience hang on the lips of a speaker in utter forgetfulness of all else but his present voice, and neither breathe, nor almost feel themselves to be; while held by the spell of his miraculous eloquence. This entire subjugation of the listening spirit, which we have known to mark the triumphs of other orators, is an effect we never saw achieved by Mr. Irving. But although it is not the

Audience and attention, still as night,
Or Summer's noon-tide air,

which it is his to command, his sermons were nevertheless wont to compel you to yield to him no languid or uninterested ear. Think of a torrent of scorn, sarcasm, denunciation, and invective, poured forth on all sorts of topics, with apparently the most indiscribable oddity of gesticulation; and it will not be difficult to conceive, how an hour and a half, or even a longer space, should sometimes seem but short to the spectator of a pulpit exhibition of such unusual animation, how little inclined soever most of them might be on other occasions to listen to the long-winded harangues, either at church or elsewhere. * * *

In speaking of the character of Mr. Irving's mind, we fear that harsher language is used than justice requires, and yet there is truth as well as strength in the rebuke.

"It is time, however, that we should state our opinion as to the real merits of Mr. Irving's eloquence. He is a man of considerable talents, undoubtedly, and, we believe, of extensive and diversified acquirement. As such, therefore, he has to thank nothing but his own imprudence if he is still an object of ridicule to any one. Had he but presented himself to the world as what he really is, its respect was all his own. But his whole conduct ever since he made his appearance in London—that is, ever since he became known to the world at all—has been merely a piece of laborious and systematic acting, a striving to seem that which he is not, an overstretching of himself, as it were, and walking upon tiptoe, in order that the world might take him for some inches taller than nature made him. * * * It is this foolish, and may we not say almost *profane* ambition, that communicates to every thing he does a character of artifice and trick, than which nothing can be more irreconcilably opposed to both moral and intellectual greatness. * * * It is the same impotent ambition of originality, or the reputation of originality, that actuates every thing else about his public demeanour and conduct. Hence, especially his attempt to disguise the radically common-place character of his mind, and his inadequacy to the elaboration of any thing new and really his own, by his studious imitation, in respect of both the subject and the style of his pulpit oratory, of that of a bygone and forgotten age—an imitation directed by a principle of almost Chinese subserviency to all the peculiarities of his model, and nearly unenlivened by any inspiration whatever from his own feelings. * * * It is not his destiny, he may be assured, to work any revolution, or leave any impression whatever upon either the character or the creed of his age.

All this Mr. Irving himself must ere now have felt pretty well convinced of. Any name he may ever have had in the literary world is already nearly dead. The more intellectual portion of his old auditors have almost deserted him; and he is once more a mere clergyman, to whose preaching hardly any person thinks of resorting, except in the regular way of religious observance. He is still, however, a popular and influential minister of the gospel.

What chiefly drew our attention however in this article was the language employed respecting the preaching of the English Church. We presume this testimony should not be received without qualification. But it comes from a source which entitles it to be heard.

Mr. Irving had, at all events, the merit of introducing a new style of pulpit oratory, and one, too, greatly more arousing and powerful than that which had so long prevailed in this country among the more regular practitioners of the art. The churches of the establishment had, in fact, become little better than so many dormitories. Most certainly, at least, they presented and do still present, in general, less to occupy or interest either the understanding or the affections, than any other places of common resort which it would be easy to name. This is lamentable truth; but, being one, there is no reason why it should not be told. We know not a more perilous experiment for a man of sense to make, whose Christianity is not very firmly established, indeed, than an exposure of himself to the noxious influences of an ordinary church service. Infidelity, with all its reasoning and all its raillery, never has done a tithe of the mischief to the cause of genuine religion, which has been perpetrated by the mere dulness and imbecility of its professed and licensed defenders.

### SCRIPTURE INTERPRETATIONS.

In our interpretations of Scripture, we should avoid the too common practice of ascribing 'immediately and literally to Christians in every age, what was only intended to be applied to the early disciples.' 'A neglect of this precaution will be likely to lead us to erroneous and hurtful conclusions. An example of this, somewhat remarkable, may be found in the remarks of Hartley on the duty of obedience to the civil magistrate, which are so positive and unqualified as to seem like giving support to the exploded doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance; and in reference to which a correspondent of the Monthly Repository has the following remarks.

"The early Christians were literally a little flock, separated from the rest of mankind, not only by the smallness of their numbers, but by the peculiarity of their circumstances. The affairs of the world being avowedly conducted on principles utterly at variance with those of the gospel, it was, of course, impossible for them consistently to take a part in them. Still, however, St Paul, though his expressions on this subject have been occasionally misunderstood, was always ready to assert his rights, and thought it by no means inconsistent with his character as a Christian and an apostle to avail himself of his political privileges as a Roman citizen. But in the present state of things, when the mass of the people are nominally Christians, and when the ruling powers are not avowedly hostile to the cause of Christ, it seems to be our duty to take advantage of every favorable opportunity for increasing the influence of religious principles over the conduct of public affairs as well as in the general state of society. And the prevalence of free institutions, which enable a man to exert himself with energy and effect in promoting these objects, is surely to be numbered among the talents which we are expected to apply and improve. Christians are the salt of the earth—the light of the world; but the light is not to be placed under a bushel, nor is the salt to be kept so distinct as to be prevented from exercising its purifying and corrective influence. From Hartley's language, however, on some occasions, it would almost seem as if he thought that every Christian, instead of using the world as not abusing it, was bound to abjure it altogether, and to take no part or interest whatever in its concerns."

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Register.

### COMPENDIOUS SERMON, [NO. 1.]

"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth, give I unto you." John xiv. 27.

One great design, for which the Prince of Peace appeared in the world, was to reconcile man to his Maker; to restore peace between earth and heaven. Another design, inseparable from this, was to harmonize the discordant feelings of human society, and put an end to those wars and contentions, which for almost four thousand years had involved the virtue and happiness of mankind.

The text, we may suppose, had peculiar reference to that peace with God, which would be an unfailing source of consolation amid all the dreadful persecutions, which the disciples had been taught to expect in the profession and promulgation of the gospel; that "peace of God, which passeth all unperstanding," and which is the certain portion of every one in every age, who sincerely devoted himself to Christ, however great his outward troubles and dangers. We may be justified, however, in giving greater scope to the passage; and it will be the business of this discourse to contrast the peace which the world giveth, with that, which the true Christian enjoys with his God, and that, which in imitation of divine forbearance and grace, we are required to cultivate in all the relations of life, whether private or public.

In both these respects, the peace, which Christ giveth, is *gratuitous;* it is *real;* it is *permanent;* and it is *harmonious* and *beneficent:* and in all these particulars it differs widely from that, which the world has generally given.

1. The peace, which Christ giveth, is *gratuitous.*

That peace, which the disciple of Jesus enjoys with God, is not the cessation of unprovoked hostility on the part of the Almighty. God never made such war on any of his creatures. Of course, he could never *cease* from such warfare. The peace he grants through the mediation of Jesus, is an exemption from merited sufferings; a deliverance from the evils we have incurred by our revolt from his equitable government, by our impious invasion of his unalienable rights. He requires our submission indeed; but this he does for *our* benefit, and not for his own gratification. He pities the yielding foe, and immediately says to the sword, which nature itself has drawn against that foe, "Peace, be still."

The same spirit we are required to cherish one towards another; neighbor to neighbor, and nation to nation. The same spirit we *shall* cherish, in proportion as we are children of God and disciples of Jesus.

How different is the peace which the world has often bestowed! a mere suspension of wrong and outrage! a cessation from war, which every principle of justice and all the feelings of humanity conspired to forbid and prevent. Nations have often boasted of having left to invaded nations a *part* of their rights. They have seemed to make a merit of being less cruel, than they once were, or less outragcous, than they might have been. Such, I repeat, has been the peace, which the world has frequently given. Alas! how different from that, which the gospel inculcates, and that which the genuine Christian enjoys with his God!

2. The peace our blessed Saviour gives is *real.* It is not a mere form. "God is just in all his ways, and holy in all his works." "He is not a man, that he should lie," or deceive. He will never "cry peace, peace, when there is no peace." It is impossible, that in any circumstances he should ever do any thing incompatible with our just expectations. The same regard to immutable justice is inculcated on *us* in all the vicissitudes of social life, and especially in seasons of professed peace. We are to respect, religiously, all the rights of our neighbors of every name and kind; and to abstain from every thing, which would tend in the least degree to impair their happiness, or endanger their peace.

How strong the contrast of the peace which is here presented, to the peace which the world frequently gives! One nation is defeated by another. Its power is broken. It is compelled to sue for peace, and to accept the most humiliating terms, which the victors may think fit to impose. The treaty is concluded. The fulminating instruments of death cease from their bloody roar. The armies are perhaps withdrawn from the field of glory, as it is called, and the land is apparently quiet; but to the discerning eye, the intelligent ear, and the philanthropic heart it is a quietness more appalling, than the silence of death. It is the paralysing spirit of despotism. The sword has been sheathed by the soldier, but has been drawn by a monster in the garb of a magistrate. The roar of the cannon has ceased, but to the listening ear the clanking of chains from a thousand prisons is equally affecting, and every year, and every day perhaps this counterfeit peace continues, adds to the number, the strength, the weight, and the rivets of those chains, in which the unhappy nation is enslaved.

Nominal *Christians* too have made war one on another for the promulgation of their religion; and after wearying themselves with unavailing bloodshed, have consented, that their brethren, as well as themselves, should enjoy the rights of conscience. The ostensible condition of peace has been mutual toleration. The sword of steel has been returned to its scabbard, and the burning faggots have been extinguished; but in too many instances those malignant feelings of the heart, which kindled the faggots, have continued to blaze, and an instrument more deadly, than the sword, has been drawn; an instrument of destruction to that, which is more precious than life. Such is the peace the world has frequently given under the perverted name of religion.

3. The peace, which our blessed Saviour gives is *permanent*, and in this respect it differs widely from that, which the world has generally bestowed.

"There is no condemnation to those who are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." Once reconciled, their peace with God will be as lasting as their fidelity. It can never be violated on his part. In like manner should our reconciliation to those of our *brethren*, with whom we have been at variance be unreserved and complete. Inward hostility should cease with outward contention. When, in token of pacification we unite our hands, we should remember, that the obligations we take on ourselves are perpetual.

Such, however, is not the peace, which the world most frequently gives. In a thousand instances it has been a mere suspension of violence; an indefinite or deceitful *truce.* A nation is disappointed in some of its warlike operations; and finding itself in unfavorable circumstances, it proposes peace with a secret design of renewing the war, as soon as circumstances will encourage the hope of success. Hence the history of almost every nation has been a record of violence and bloodshed; of armies scarcely disbanded, before they have been mustered again, and commissioned for the work of destruction.

4. The peace, which Christ gives, is *harmonious* and *beneficent*; and in this respect it is strongly contrasted with that which the world gives.

There is scarcely such a thing, as national amity, and especially between those, who have often been exasperated by the mutual injuries of war; and it frequently happens, that a professed reconciliation between *personal* foes is far from restoring them to mutual confidence and affection.

The peace, however which the Christian enjoys with his God is not a simple peace. It is an harmonious union, a state of favor in which he has every thing to enjoy and every thing to hope for time and eternity.

In like manner the peace, which prevails *among* Christians, so far as they are deserving of that name, is cordial and benignant, full of sympathy and mutual kindness.

Such is the peace, which the Lord Jesus came to establish between man and his Maker, and between man and his fellow-man; such the peace, which the gospel inculcates, as a duty and ensures to every sincere professor, as a source of unfailing consolation and joy.

MATHETES.

For the Christian Register.

### GEOLOGY FOR SCHOOLS.

Numerous reasons urge the introduction of Geology as a branch of common education.

First—It is nearly allied to Geography, and like that, is calculated to enlarge the mind, and extend its views of the works of our Creator.

Second—It is is an interesting science. It opens to our view a new world, and presents to us many objects of beauty and of interest before unnoticed.

Third—It is among the grandest of the sciences. It leads us to view with increased admiration, the towering mountain and awful precipice, and acquaints us with those features of the earth, which never fail to excite ideas of sublimity in the dullest mind.

Fourth—It gives new interest and increased utility to our journies and our walks. A person, with the slightest knowledge of this science, never passes from one country or place to another, without finding much to admire and to increase his store of knowledge.

Fifth—It furnishes a healthful and instructive amusement to the young. Wherever it has been introduced into schools, the pupils have devoted more or less of their pastime to examining and collecting specimens from the minerals around them.

Sixth—It teaches children to be observing. A thousand objects before unnoticed press upon their view, and their imagination and taste are immediately put upon the alert and called to a useful exercise in discriminating between the beautiful and the deformed.

Seventh—Wherever it has been introduced it has lead to the discovery of deposits of useful minerals before unknown, and has already increased to a vast amount individual and national wealth: and if generally understood could hardly fail of opening many more sources of industry and of wealth.

Eighth—It would tend to forward scientific and accurate geological surveys as the foundation of Geological maps, and prepare the public to profit by them.

Ninth—No science is more practical. It acquaints farmers with the nature of their soils, and the methods of improving them; civil engineers with the materials for constructing roads, canals, railways, dams, wharves, &c. and the proper method of combining them, artists with the origin and nature of their paints, and the miner when and how to extend his researches, and points him to a reward for his labors, and cautions him against abortive attempts.

Tenth—It is favorable to morals. The more innocent and useful amusements are scattered around the young, the less time and disposition they will have, to pursue those which are pernicious or useless. Besides, few subjects are better fitted to show the power and wisdom of him who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance.

Eleventh—It is easily acquired. The features of this science are not only striking and grand, but they are few and simple, and exactly fitted to the juvenile mind. And by the aid of specimens with appropriate descriptions, its general principle are more easily and readily understood, than of any other science which is taught.

Twelfth—It is necessary. Without it gazateers, and common journals of travels, cannot be understood; and a person is liable to find himself ignorant of the most common topics of conversation in the society he will frequently meet.

AGRICOLA.

For the Christian Register.

MR. REED,—

I do not recollect to have seen in your paper any notice of the Installation in Reading last October. I send you the following account, with the desire that you would insert it in order to spead the information far and wide that ecclesiastical councils are sometimes, even in our days, composed of Orthodox and Liberal men—the denunciations of higher powers against such a practice notwithstanding.

Oct. 19th was installed in Reading, North parish, Rev. Jacob W. Eastman, late of Methuen; Introductory prayer, by Rev. Mr. Whitman of Billerica; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Perry, of Bradford; Consecrating prayer, by Rev. Dr. Church, of Pelham, N. H. Charge, by Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boxford; Right hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Grovesner, of Haverhill; Address to the Society, and Concluding prayer, by Rev. Dr. Flint, of Salem.

You will do as you think most expedient, as to subjoining any remarks upon the *consistency* of those orthodox gentlemen who are willing to sit in ecclesiastical councils with Liberal clergymen, at the same time that they deem it their duty to withhold from them pulpit exchanges. Is this inconsistency merely? Or is there in it design and plan—a stretching of conscience?

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.

## NATIONAL LEG ISLATURE.

SENATE.

On Tuesday the 30th ult. the general appropriation bill for the first quarter of 1829 was passed. Other subjects were discussed.

On the 31st the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road was passed: Yeas 21; Nays 13. Also after considerable discussion, the bill allowing a drawback on refined sugar.

Jan. 1st, the Senate did not sit. On the 2nd several resolutions were submitted and agreed to. The Senate adjourned to Monday, on which day they were engaged, a part of the time in the consideration of bills of no great public interest, and the rest of the time on Executive business.

The business of the Senate on Tuesday was unimportant.

Jan. 7th a Report from the Committee on Military Affairs was received.

Jan. 8th, a bill in favor of sundry citizens of Arkansas was passed to a third reading. After sitting half an hour the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

Dec. 30th. The Oregon bill was discussed, The same bill was discusssd also on the 31st. The House did not sit, Jan. 1st.

Jan. 2nd. Several reports were received and bill's reported, among which was one recommending the appropriation of $430,748. and 26 cts. to remunerate Massachusetts for military services during the late war.

Adjourned to Monday.

Jan. 5th. The subject of the Eastern boundary was discussed. A bill equalizing the duty on teas was referred to a Committee of the whole.

Jan. 6th. Mr. Miner moved certain resolutions, with a long preamble setting forth the evils of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The House voted to consider the resolutions.

Jan. 6th. The resolutions on Slavery in D. C. were discussed; also the question of a settlement at the month of the Oregon River, and on the 8th the same subjects were again considered, without coming to any decision.

*Slavery in the District of Columbia.* This subject having been resumed, on Friday the 9th a discussion took place on the preamble to the resolutions. The preamble was rejected, yeas 37, nays 141. The question was then put on the first resolution, which is as follows.

"Be it resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to take into consideration the laws within the District, in respect to slavery; that they inquire into the slave trade as it exists in, and is carried on through the district; and that they report to the house such amendments to the existing laws as shall seem to them to be just."

And decided by yeas and nays in the affirmative as follows: Yeas 120: Nays 59. So the resolution was adopted.

The question was then put upon the second resolution, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the gradual abolition of slavery within the District, in such manner that the interests of no individual shall be injured thereby."

And decided in the affirmative—Yeas 114; Nays 66.

The question on the third reading of the bill for the occupation of the Oregon River was taken by yeas and nays, and rejected. Yeas, 75; Nays, 99.

The subject of the Georgia claims was then considered in committee of the whole, and the House adjourned before any decision was made.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Jan. 9. The resignation of Hon. W. C. Jarvis as a Senator was received. Rev C. Train of Framingham was appointed in his stead, by the two Houses in Convention.

The bill relating to the banking system was committed to the committee on banks.

Jan. 10. A resolve was reported and read twice to authorize the printing of plans and documents relating to railway surveys. Several orders of notice were reported.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

Jan. 12. An inquiry was ordered respecting laws in regard to general and common fields. Petitions of Rufus Davenport were referred to the special joint committee on the former petition of R. D. in concurrence.

Jan. 13. The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire what measures were necessary to prevent fraud in the conveyance of personal property. Several petitions were referred.

Jan. 14. The Senate proceeded this day, agreeably to appointment, to elect a United States' Senator. On counting the votes, it was found that NATHANIEL SILSBEE had 30, and LEVI LINCOLN, 4. Various petitions were read and referred.

Jan. 15. An order respecting parishes was reported. The Senate adjourned early, to attend a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 9. Mr. Gray reported to the House that Rev. H. Ware declined the appointment as Chaplain of the House, on account of the state of his health. Sundry petitions were presented. Among them one of R. Davenport, respecting Debtor and Creditor;—referred to a select committee.

The House met the Senate in convention to elect a person to fill the place of Hon. W. C. Jarvis who had resigned his seat in the Senate, Mr. Train of Framingham was elected.

Jan. 10. Rev. Dr. Sharp was elected chaplain [and has accepted the appointment] in the place of Rev. H. Ware, jr. who had declined.

Adjourned to Monday.

Jan. 12. Petitions of R. Davenport were referred.

The petition of George Sullivan for compensation for his services as Agent for Massachusetts claims was presented and discussed.

The subject of amending the Militia laws was brought up.

Jan. 13, Several remonstrances and petitions were referred; and various orders of inquiry passed.

Jan. 14. A resolve was passed authorizing the Treasurer the Treasurer to borrow $150,000 for the use of the State.

No business of impertance was finished.

Jan. 15. Orders of inquiry were passed respecting remedy for damages done to roads—respecting guardianship of spendthrifts—respecting Social Libraries with a view to aid Lyceums.

The House concurred in the election of Hon. Mr. SILSBEE, as a Senator in Congress.

## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

*Mr. Quincy's Address.* The Address of the Hon. Mr. Quincy, our late Mayor, to the Board of Alderman, on taking a final leave of his office, is just published. We have derived from its perusal, the highest satisfaction. We can say with the editor of the Courier, that it "furnishes a calm and dispassionate, but powerful and triumphant, vindication of himself and the measures he has pursued in the office—and must satisfy all, who are willing to be satisfied, that he has, to the extent of his ability, fulfilled the promise he made when he entered upon its service—'a laborious fulfilment of every known duty; a prudent exercise of every invested power, a disposition shrinking from no official responsibility; and an absolute self-devotion to the interests of the city.'

Some striking passages we intended to have quoted, but our limits will not at this time admit.

*Harvard University.* A meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University was held in the Senate chamber on Thursday. At this meeting an official communication was made to the Board, by the Corporation, of their having elected the HON. JOSIAH QUINCY to be President of the College, and asking the concurrence of the Board of Overseers in this election.

The Rev. John Brazer, of Salem was elected a member of the Board of Overseers.

*State of the College.* The whole numberof students at present connected with the University is 401, viz: —Seniors, 60; Juniors, 47; Sophomores, 69; Freshmen, 74; University Students, 5; Theological, 33; Medical, 84; Law, 6; Candidates for the Ministry, 17; Resident Graduates, 6.

The regulations now are such that any person of good moral character, can enjoy all the advantages offered by the institution, without becoming a candidate for a Degreee. Such persons have the privilege of residing at the University for any length of time, of pursuing any one or more branches of study, and of attending such lectures as they may wish, without being required to pursue all the college studies. These are termed University Students.

*Revenue from the Customs.* We learn from the American, that in the estimate of the amount of duties for the third quarter of last year, ending on the 30th September, that portion arising in New-York was put at the sum of 3,000,000; and upon this basis the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made. The accounts having now been made up, it is found that the result is even more favorable than was assumed; and that the actual amount of duties for that quarter is, 3,584 509—thus exceeding the estimate by more than half a million. The last quarter, will, it is believed, turn out in proportion, and thus present the Treasury to the new Administration, in a most flourishing condition.

*Mass. Jour.*

The President has recognized Anthony Charles Cazenove, as Consul of the Free Hanseatic City and Republic of Bremen, for the District of Columbia.

More than $80,000 have been expended the present year on the public buildings at Washington.

*Commercially Interesting.* Letters from Washington state, that "The Committe of Ways and Means have decided to report a bill to provide for refunding to the Importers, the additional duties levied by the late Tariff, on all merchandize ordered previous to its passage. This will relieve many whose cargoes of Dry Goods, Gin, Molasses, &c. were caught by its premature operations."

*Gazette of Maine.*—The proprietors of the Portland Advertiser and Gazette of Maine, have engaged Grenville Mellen, Esq. as Editor of that paper.

"Specimens of the American Poets," with critical and biographical notices, is to be published in the course of this month. The work is to occupy two duodecimo volumes. If well executed we imagine it will prove popular, and if afforded at a reasonable price, saleable.

*Mass. Jour.*

*Farmington Canal.* The public spirited citizens of New-Haven have authorized the Mayor of that city to raise, by loan, one hundred thousand dollars and subscribe the same to the stock of the Framington canal; taking one thousand shares at one hundred dollars a share.

*Pall.*

The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser says that the voice of Miss Wright, who has thrice lectured in N. York, "on knowledge" is "both strong and sweet." The recitations of no female, who has appeared in New-York, were at all comparable to Miss Wright's. In respect to manner he praises her highly, but the "actual matter did not amount to much. Her third lecture on Wednesday evening, was delivered before a crowded but very tumultuous audience. She was once interrupted for the space of several minutes and seated herself, she finally concluded her lecture amidst alternate hisses.

*Mass. Jour.*

*New Post Offices.*—From the monthly exhibit of Mr. McLean, we learn that no less than *ninety three new post offices* were established in the United States during the month of December. Of these, five were in this state, viz:—West Wareham, East Haverhill, North Carver, North Canton and West Sutton.

*Traveller.*

The death of the lady of Gen. Jackson is confirmed by letters from Nashville. She expired at 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 22d ult. after four days illness.

*Trav.*

On Sunday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the Cotton Mill at Central Falls, Rhode Island, owned by S. Jenks & Sons. The factory was consumed. Loss estimated at from four to six thousand dollars. No insurance. Some of the machinery was saved.

*Another Factory Burnt.*—We are informed that the Cotton Factory, at Thomastown, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Saturady last.

Elias Hicks preached to near 3000 people in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last week.

*Duelling in Georgia.* A bill disqualifying any person who fights a duel in that state or elsewhere from holding office, has passed the legislature. A bill has also passed for the punishment of free persons of color, convicted of inveigling negro slaves; it provides that they shall be continued in the penitentiary not less than 7, nor more than 15 years.

At the session of the Legislature of Georgia, which has just closed, the act establishing the Central Bank of the state of Georgia, passed both houses, and, having received the sanction of the Governor, has become a law.

*Pennsylvania.* The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has issued proposals for a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars, for canal and rail road purposes. The proposals will be received until the 25th inst. The principal not to be re-imbursable until after the year 1854, and to bear an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

*Mail from New-Orleans.* By a change of route the mail from New-Orleans is to be brought regularly to New-York, in *nine days* shorter time than heretofore. It will be first brought from N. Orleans to Mobile, by a new route, in 24 hours.

*Mass. Jour.*

*Niagara Falls.* A surface of rock supposed to be of the extent of half an acre, forming the bed of the river, is stated in the Lockport Journal to have broken loose and been precipitated over the falls at the Horse Shoe on the 28th ult. The crash was heard several miles round, and the effect in the immediate vicinity was like that of the shock of an earthquake.

*Mass. Jour.*

The Canandaigua Repository has the following paragraph in relation to this occurrence.

The whole aspect of the falls is said to be much changed by this convulsion. A course of high winds for several days, previous to its occurrence, producing an accumulation of water in the river, is supposed to have been the immediate cause. The west side of Goat Island is rapidly wearing away by the action of the stream on its shore, and it is estimated by the writer of the letter, that "*two thousand tons of soil, sand and gravel, have disappeared since he first went there in October.*" This gradual crumbling away of the rock over which the Niagara is precipitated, adds plausibility to the conjecture, that the falls were once as low down as Lewiston, and that they have for centuries been travelling up towards their present position.

Samuel Larnard, Esq. of Providence has been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, U. S. Charge d' Affairs to Peru. Mr. Larnard has been a resident at Santiago, in Chili, for several years past, as Secretary of Legation and U. S. Charge d' Affaires.

*Abduction of Morgan.* In the Message of Gov. VAN BUREN, it was stated that a special Attorney was appointed to investigate this affair. The following extract from his report gives the result of his doings:—

"From testimony thus disclosed, it appears, that William Morgan, a citizens of the State, was taken from the gaol of the county of Ontario, into which he had been committed under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and cruelty; and was from thence transported, under duress of imprisonment, a distance of about one hundred and seventy miles, to the county of Niagara, and was placed in confinement in the Magazine in Fort Niagara, situated at the confluence of the Niagara River with Lake Ontario, on the morning of the 14th of Sept. aforesaid."

Here are the boundaries of the testimony. *Cent.*

*Gas.* The recent introduction of the use of *gas* into our city, and the frequent allusions in the newspapers to the beauty and brilliancy of its light, have induced us to quote the following account.

*Origin of Gas Lighting in England.*—About the year 1800, Mr. Winsor, a Prussian, appeared in London, and gave lectures at the Lyceum Theatre, on the theory of lighting with coal gas, on the principle of Monsieur Le Bon, at Paris. For a year or two it was a popular amusement to go to the Lyceum to see the gas; and after a few years a public meeting was called at the London Tavern to raise subscriptions to bring this theory of gas into public use. Twenty-four gentlemen were appointed as a committee of Trustees, to ascertain the possibility of lighting the streets with it, and if practicable, apply to Parliament for an Act to enable the proprietors to light the streets of London. Difficulties came forward to oppose this project. None appeared bold enough to show himself a friend of it—it was the insidious sneer of the wise, and the bold ridicule of the ignorant; until after three years perseverance, not only an Act of Parliament, but a charter from George III. was obtained for this national undertaking. It is to the honor of his present Majesty, that while this head-strong prejudice existed with the multitude, he became one of the patrons of this infant project, and for this purpose granted leave to exhibit the first specimens of public gas lights on the wall of his garden in St. James' Park. At present but few lamps in London are lit with oil. Gas has almost extinguished them, and there are now in London four great Gas Light Companies—the Chartered, the City of London, the Imperial, and the Phœnix; having altogether forty seven gasometers at work, capable of containing in the whole nine-hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and forty cubic feet of gas, supplied by one thousand three hundred and fifteen retorts. The whole quantity of gas generated annually is upwards of three hundred and ninety-seven millions of cubic feet, by which sixty-one thousand two hundred and three private, and seven thousand two hundred and fifty-eight, public or street lamps, are lighted in the metropolis. Besides these, there are several other minor companies and establishments that light with gas.

*Literature is cheap.* Go where you will, literature is the lowest commodity in market. A penny's worth of wit will make a feast for a thousand. People generally endeavor to buy books at less than cost, and as for newspapers—glory succeed glory, like the continuity of days! why, what is a newspaper! Paper can be had for a cent a sheet; Editors can write for the fun of it and fatten on fame; and printers are so much like cameleons, that they may live on air; who will give much for a newspaper when the world is full of news?

The most anxious reader, for a folio, full of choice sentimenis, glittering "like apples of gold in pictures of silver," news from all quarters, a chapter of accidents and "hair-breadth escapes," enough to frighten a Wellington at Waterloo, great men dead and beauties married, bills exchanged at sight, $10,000 for only $3, new goods cheaper than ever, the finest fashions, and estates on sale at ten years' pay day for half price—will grumble at three or *four cents*—but for a *brandy sling*, or a glass of *wine*, either of which is "an enemy put in his mouth to eat out his brains," he launches out a *shilling!* What a mighty difference! But custom leads the way, and he who might have shone a Cincinnatus behind the plough, crimsons a Bacchus before a bottle!

*Canandaigua Phenix.*

*Slaves in Havana.* On the the 6th of Dec. the British sloop Grasshopper brought into Havana a Spanish Guineaman with 488 slaves. By the treaty with England these slaves must be bound to masters for 5 years and then be emancipated.

## FOREIGN.

*From Smyrna.* By an arrival at this port, news from Smyrna, to Nov. 1st has been received. Another vessel has arrived at Plymouth which left Smyrna on the 9th Nov. The recent reports of important war events are found to be unfounded. Nothing of importance has transpired since the fall of Varna, where the Russians had gone into winter quarters.

We give the following extracts.

*Constantinople, Oct. 22.* The Sublime Porte has not officially published the details of the fall of Varna. There is a rumor that its fall was occasioned by the treachery of Jussuf Pacha, bribed by the Russians. This report is without foundation. The garrison of Varna yielded, only to superior force. Had it not been for the false movements of the Grand-Visir, and the consequent destruction of his army, which left the garrison unsupported, Varna would have yet held out. Public opinion is loud against the Grand-Visir, and a *Capidgi-Bachi* has been sent to Adrianople; the object of this mission is not known.

The Rusians have purchased Varna at an immense loss, and in dispite of all the losses that the Turks have experienced, the Russian bulletins, as well as the prisoners in Constantinople, many of whom are officers of distinction, shew that the campaign has cost the Emperor great sacrifices.

Great activity prevails in the Turkish ministry. Firmans have been given to four loaded Austrian vessels, to pass into the Black Sea, and it was expected that shortly after, the entrance into this would be granted to all vessels who might wish it.

The most complete order continued to prevail at Constantinople.

*Zante, Oct. 18.* The garrison of the castle which defends the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto will not listen to terms of capitulation. It has determined on a vigorous defence, and the French forces are making preparations for a siege, after the evacuation of the peninsula is completed. The war has thus begun, and no one knows where it will end. It is said that Admiral Rigney has done all in his power to prevent the commencement of hostilities, but now the roar of cannon must be heard, rather than the quiet voice of negociation.

The Smyrna Courier communicates the effect which the news of the fall of Varna had on the Turks. It has been translated for the Palladium.

"The news of the fall of Varna made a profound impression on Mussulmen of all classes—sadness was depicted on every countenance—but no discouragement was discoverable in looks that only bespoke concern for the danger of their country. The business of recruiting goes on---no murmurs---no acts of disobedience on the part of the numerous conscripts who are enrolled under Turkish banners—all believe that they with their bodies, should form their country's last rampart, if the Russians should continue the campaign, instead of retiring to winter quarters.

Extract of a letter from Lima dated 13th of October received by way of Panama and N. Orleans.

"The war has not actively commenced, yet there has been one naval engagement, at the mouth of Guayaquil river; the Colombians came off rather the worst; several killed on both sides. Every thing is here perfectly quiet, scarcely a soldier to be seen, as we are so far removed from the scene of action. The Benj. Rush will sail in about 2 weeks."

*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Late accoudts from Colombia represent the sentence passed upon Santander to have been commuted to banishment—but that while Santander was engaging his passage on board the English brig for Liverpool, an order was received from Bogota to arrest him, which was done about the 12th ult. This arrest was supposed to be on account of new discoveries in relation to the conspiracy, which seems to be a very serious affair. The rebeles have twice beaten the government troops and Bolivar is now on the track to quell these troubles.

Bolivar is preparing for war against Peru, and will first go against Popayan. He has ordered a squadron from Poto Cabello round to the pacific.

*Latest from Central America.* Intelligence has been received in this town, from Central America, as late as the 13th Oct. A severe battle was fought in Sept. between the Gautamalian and St. Salvadorian armies, in which the former were defeated and most of them taken prisoners. It was said that peace had been concluded, and one of the conditions was, that the Gautemalians were to surrender up all their arms.

*Prov. Jour.*

The Pacha of Egypt having last year offered a reward of 17 piastres per measure for the eggs of grasshoppers, to prevent the ravages of those insects, it is stated that in October last 40 garavas of 70 measures each had been sent to Acre, worth 46,000 piastres, or 40,000*l.*

*Ordination.* "Ordained at Spring Grove, Granville county, N. C. Dec. 13th, Mr. Samuel Smith. Sermon by Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, from Dan. xii. 10, "Many shall be purified and made white and tried."

*Installations.* The Rev. Mr. Hawes [formerly of South-Boston, we presume] was installed Pastor of the First Church and Society in Woodbridge, Conn. Dec. 31.

The Rev. Reuben Porter was installed over the Congregational Church and Society in Meredith, 3d division, and Centre Harbor, Jan. 1st.

*Dedication.* The new Church in Rev. Mr Eaton's parish, in Middleborough, was dedicated on Tuesday last. Rev. Dr. Beecher of this city, preached the Sermon on the occasion.

CHARITY SERMON at the Presbyterian Church, Piedmont square, on Sunday evening next, by Rev. JOHN L. BLAKE, Minister of St. Matthews church, South Boston. On which occasion a collection will be taken up in aid of the benevolent efforts of the *Dorcas Society*, an Institution for the gratuitous distribution of Clothing among the poor of this city. Services will commence at six o'clock.

*Boston, Jan. 17, 1829.*

The Treasurer of the American Unitarian Association, acknowledges the Receipt of $30 from the Ladies of the First Congregational Society in Fitchburg, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Calvin Lincoln a life member of said Association.

Jan. 8, 1829.

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Ziba Williams to Miss Hepzibah Lane; Mr. Amasa Tenney to Miss Betsey Osborn Wyman; Mr. Newel Fowle to Miss Clarissa Lovett; Mr. Gilbert Valentine to Miss Betsey Cole.

In Lynn, Mr. Thomas P. Frothingham to Miss Lydia Maria Martin; Mr. Warren Burrill to Miss Jane Newhall.

In Salem, Mr. James Chamberlain to Miss Elizabeth Gray.

In Bangor, Mr. Micajah Haskell to Miss Amanda Bradbury.

In Andover, Alanson Flint, Esq. to Miss Hannah Griffin.

In Ashburnham, Mr. Horace Maynard to Miss Lydia Frothingham, of Lancaster.

In South Boston, Mr. Joseph Abrams to Mrs. Sarah Ellis.

In Marlborough, on Thursday the 8th inst. by Rev. Mr. Alden, Mr. George Barnard to Miss Grace Goddard.

In Northborough, Mr. William E. Davis to Miss Almira L. Shearman.

In Charlton, Dr. Charles M. Fay to Miss Lucy M. T. Fitts.

In Portland, Mr. William Thomas to Miss Harriot L. Fennelly, Mr. Sewall Moody to Miss Mary-Ann Hunnewell.

In Nantucket, George C. Cathcart to Miss Susan H. Jenkins.

In Northampton. Mr. Israel R. Dickinson to Miss Adeline Smith.

In Prescott, Mr. Herman S. Wells to Miss Harriet Titus.

In Greenwich, Capt. Thomas Smith, of G. to Miss Silence Orcutt, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Orcutt, of Athol.

In Waldoboro', Me. by the Rev. John W. Starman, Mr Benjamin Reed, merchant, to Miss Mary Catharine Kaler.

In Killingly, by the Rev. Roswell Whitman, Mr. Joel Fairfield, of Belchertown, Mass. to Miss Charlotte Hart, of the former place.

In Baltimore, Nathaniel Williams, Esq. District Attony of the United States, to Miss Maria Dalrymple.

In Montreal, J. M. Cairns, Esq. Principal of Centreville College, Maryland, to Miss Mary Ferguson.

In Washington, on Thursday evening last, Hon. John H. Eaton, of the Senate, to Mrs. Margaret Timberlake, widow of the late J. Timberlake, of the United States Navy.

## DEATHS.

In this city, of consumption, Mr. Francis Dix, aged 31; Enoch Haskell, aged 8 months.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Ann-Maria, wife of Mr. John Talbot, aged 30.

In Hingham, 11th inst. Mr. Ezra Lincoln, aged 78; Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. James B. Gill, 29.

In Waltham, on the 8th inst. Capt. Jonathan Smith, aged 48.

In Beverley, Mrs. Anna Fisher, wife of the Hon. Joshua Fisher, aged 71.

In Nantucket, Capt. Wm. Gardner, aged 74.

In Barnstable, 6th inst. Mr. Amasa Smith, aged 51, formerly of Fitzwilliam, (N. H.)

In Marlborough, Mr, Joel Felton, aged 68.

In Atkinson, N. H. on the 8th inst. Mrs. Catherine Dow wife of Jones Dow, aged 28 years.

At sea, Nov. 15th. Mr. Reuben Stepenson, Jr. of Cohasset (Mass.) 30, mate of sch. Alpha, of Wilmington, (N. C.)

In Lexington, 10th inst Mrs. Mary Monroe, widow of the late Col. Wm. Monroe.

In Dover, Mass. Eliza M. Bigelow, daughter of Mr. Calvin B. aged 6 years.

In Pepperell, 5th inst. Mr Francis Buttrick aged 81; Mr. Joseph Lawrence,, aged 80.

In Northampton, at the Mansion House, on Monday last, Mr. John A. Lapham, of Dorchester, aged 31.

In Deerfield, on the 8th inst. Doct. William S. Williams, aged 66.

In Lunenburg, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Maj. Levi Houghton, aged 47.

In Amherst, N. H. Mr. Joel Worcester, of Groton, Mass. Burnt to death while attending a coal pit.

In Leeds, 7th inst. Henry Wiggins, Esq. aged 68, formerly of Newmarket, N. H.

In Richmond, Va. Hon. Peyton Randolph.


## CHRISTIAN CALENDAR FOR 1829.

THIS Manual is now FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, and by BOWLES & DEARBORN, No. 50, Washington Street, as well as by the Booksellers generally. It contains the usual astronomical calculations, a Farmer's Calendar, statements of the Courts, Stages, &c., and a variety of selections, practical, doctrinal, and miscellaneous. The following is a list of the contents of the supplement:

INTELLIGENCE.

Bible Societies; Peace Societies; Religion in Transylvania; Religion in Geneva; British and Foreign Unitarian Association; Unitarian Mission in Calcutta; American Unitarian Association; Divinity School at Cambridge.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

Ecclesiastical Power; Religious Persecution; Evangelical Piety; Christian Forbearance; Praying for One Another; Parental Character of God; Thundering Preachers; Heresy and Schism; Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy; Power of Religion; The Mourner; Regeneration; Influence of Christianity; Human Nature, its dignity and capacity of moral elevation.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

Education; The Mother; Childhood; A Father's Advice to his Daughter; Influence of Autumn on Moral Feeling; Sabbath Evening Twilight; The Bible or the Churuh?: Sonnet.

Nov. 22

## NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

*For Sale by N. S. SIMPKINS & CO. No. 79 Court-St.*

ANNUALS.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR; The TOKEN; The CASKET; The PEARL; Ackermann's London FORGET ME NOT, WINTER'S WREATH; FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING; CHRISTMAS BOX. Others will be received in a few days. The MORAL and RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR, neatly bound in the best of silk, with a great variety of Juvenile Books,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

The Mirror; Juvenile Sketch Book; Godfrey Hall; Scripture Stories; Depping's Evening Entertainments; Scripture Natural History; Adelaide; Evening Hours; Russian Tales; Key to Knowledge; Tales of a Grandfather; Evenings in Boston; Child's Botany; Parley's Tales about America; Parley's Tales about Europe; Persia, containing a description of the country, with an account of its government, laws, and religion, with coloured plates; Bigland's History of Animals, with plates; Bigland's History of Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects, with plates; Character essential to success in life; Alice Bradford or the Birth Day's Experience of Religion; Stories for Emma; The Young Cadet; Life of Linnæus or the Young Botanist; Theodore or The Crusaders; Northern Regions, Juvenile Plutarch; Familiar Tales; Little Plays; Son of a Genius; Daughter of a Genius; A Visit to Malta, Harriet and her cousin; Scientific Dialogues; Curiosities for the Ingenious; The Foresters; Travels at Home; Relics of Antiquity; the Happy Family, being an illustration of Scripture; Beautitudes; with a good collection of COLOURED TOYS; The TRAVELLER'S TOUR ROUND THE WORLD; a game for children; DISSECTED MAPS, &c. &c.

Haven's Remains; BROOKS DAILY MONITOR; Jotham Anderson; Greenwood,s Lives of the Apostles; Mrs. Barbauld's Works; Ware's Discourses; Recollections of a Beloved Sister; Matins and Vespers; Foster's Essay on the importance of Religion; Lights and Shades of English Life; Channing's Milton.

CHAPONE'S LETTERS; BENNETT'S do; PS and QS; THE LEGENDARY, 2d volume

Dec. 27

## TO BE LET.

THE Hall in Franklin Avenue, near Court-street, about forty-two feet by sixteen, suitable for a School, Lecture Loom, or any like purpose.

Inquire at No. 27 Court-street, or 40 Kilby-street.

Jan. 17. tf.

## WHITMAN'S DISCOURSE.

A Thanksgiving Discourse, on the means of increasing *Public Happiness*. By BERNARD WHITMAN. Just published by Bowles & Dearborn, 50 Washington-street. Dec. 20.

## POETRY.

[From the Boston Recorder.]

### THE PAST YEAR.

Fleetly hath past the year. The seasons came
Duly as they are wont—the gentle Spring,
And the delicious Summer, and the cool,
Rich Autumn with the nodding of the grain,
And Winter, like an old and hoary man,
Frosty and stiff—and so are chronicled.
We have read gladness in the new green leaf,
And in the first blown violets; we have drank
Cool water of the rock, and in the shade
Sunk to the noon-tide slumber;—we have eat
The mellow fruitage of the bending tree,
And girded to our pleasant wanderings
When the cool wind came freshly from the hills
And when the tinting of the Autumn leaves
Had faded from its glory, we have sat
By the good fires of winter, and rejoic'd
Over the fulness of the gather'd sheaf.
"God hath been very good!" 'Tis He whose hand
Moulded the sunny hills, and hallowed out
The shelter of the valleys, and doth keep
The fountains in their secret places cool;
And it is He who leadeth up the sun,
And ordereth the starry influences,
And tempereth the keenness of the frost—
And therefore, in the plenty of the feast,
And in the lifting of the cup, let HIM
Have praises for the well-completed year.

ROY.

### CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

Soldier, go; but not to claim
Mould'ring spoils of earth-bought treasure,
Not to build a vaunting name,
Not to dwell in tent of pleasure.
Dream not that the way is smooth,
Hope not that the thorns are roses,
Turn no wishful eye of youth
Where the sunny beam reposes.
Thou hast sterner work to do,
Hosts to cut thy passage through.
Close behind thee gulfs are burning;
Forward! there is no returning.

Soldier, rest; but not for thee
Spreads the world her downy pillow;
On the rock thy couch must be,
While around thee chafes the billow.
Thine must be a watchful sleep,
Wearier than another's waking;
Such a charge as thou dost keep,
Brooks no moment of forsaking.
Sleep as on the battle field,
Girded—grasping sword and shield;
Those thou canst not name nor number,
Steal upon thy broken slumber.

Soldier, rise; the war is done:
Lo, the hosts of hell are flying!
'Twas the Lord the battle won;
Jesus vanquish'd them by dying.
Pass the stream; before thee lies
All the conquer'd land of glory.
Hark! what songs of rapture rise!
These proclaim the victor's story.
Soldier, lay thy weapons down,
Quit the sword, and take the crown:
Triumph! all thy foes are banish'd,
Death is slain, and earth has vanish'd.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

In introducing the following account of the proceedings at the recent anti-masonic meeting at Dedham, we prefix the following remaks of the Editor of the Boston Courier, as a suitable preface.

"From the circumstance of its appearing in our columns, the reader will have no right to infer that we approve,—nor should its exclusion lead to an inference that we disapprove,—the proceedings of the meeting, or the sentiments contained in the resolutions. * * * But we have readers, who, whether Masons or Anti-masons, would probably be glad to be informed of any important facts that transpire in connection with the subject, and for their advantage give these proceedings without hesitation."

### PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

A large and respectable meeting of citizens from all parts of this state and some from neighboring states, assembled at Bride's Hotel, in Dedham, on Thursday, Jan. 1, agreeably to previous notice, "for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient for discouraging the growth and continuance of "all Secret Societies under whatever plausible character." Doct. Benj. Waterhouse, of Cambridge, was chosen Chairman, and Joseph Morton, Esq. of Milton, and Benj. Fessenden, of Pawtucket, Secretaries. It was then

*Voted*, To adjourn the meeting until after dinner, to meet at Rev. Mr. Lamson's meeting house.

The meeting having met according to adjournment, was opened by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Chase of Fall River, a seceding Mason.

*Voted*, That Joseph Morton, Esq. of Milton, Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esq. of Weymouth, Amos Stetson, of Braintree, Rev. Levi Chace of Fall River, and Joseph Congdon of New-Bedford, be chosen a committee to draft Resolves relative to the objects of this meeting.

*Voted*, That A. W. Paine, Esq. of Boston, Horace Cushing, Esq. of Hanover, Brayton Slade of Fall River, Asaph Churchill, Esq. of Milton, F. A. Sumner, M. Whitney, Jr. of Boston, William Peters of Medfield, Nathaniel French of Canton, Levi Chace of Fall River, Nathaniel Thayer of Braintree, Lewis Stone of Wendell, and Nathan Adams of Medford, be chosen a committee to prepare and publish an address to the people of this State relative to the purposes for which this convention has assembled.

The meeting having been addressed by the Chairman and by Asaph Churchill, Esq. of Milton, it was

*Voted*, That the gentlemen who have addressed this meeting, be thanked for their able, bold and pertinent remarks, and be requested to furnish a copy of them for publication.

*Voted*, That if any seceding masons are present they be requested to offer any remarks which may have a tendency to throw light on the subject of Free Masonry.

Mr. Allen accordingly made some appropriate and interesting statements.

*Voted*, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the proprietors of Rev. Mr. Lamson's Meeting house, for their politeness in opening its doors to us on this interesting and important occasion.

*Voted*, That this meeting adjourn to meet at 6 o'clock at Mr. Bride's Hall.

At the adjourned meeting, the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolves, which having been deliberately, distinctly and separately laid before the meeting, were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that we consider all Secret Societies, not only as useless, but, on the contrary, as anti-republican, and dangerous to our Religious and Political Institutions, and that being so impressed, we will use our utmost endeavors to discourage and prevent their growth and increase.

*Resolved*, That speculative Free Masonry in a more especial manner we consider as highly dangerous, the evidence and proof of its evil and immoral tendency we are led to deprecate and deeply deplore.

*Resolved*, That the oaths and penalties of Free Masonry so far as made known to us, are anti-christian in their character, and shocking to humanity, and where any individual, more especially a Minister of the Gospel, has been unwarily caught in its toils it is his duty immediately to absolve himself from all connection with it, thereby furnishing, by such conduct an example to be followed by those around him.

*Resolved*, That we entertain the highest respect for all seceding Masons—having boldly come forward in an evil hour, and braved the threats of the vicious and abandoned, and who have led the way to our emancipation from a thraldom which we believe must have operated in the course of time to the destruction of our free institutions.

*Resolved*, That the absurd and foolish titles of Grand High Priest, Grand King, Sir Knight, &c. are calculated like baubles to amuse children—that they are inconsistent with the dignity and wisdom of our Republic, and ought therefore to be frowned upon, and discouraged, and the more so, as they may, by being gradually brought into use, be productive of much future evil.

*Resolved*, That it is our opinion, from what we have suggested, supported by other evidence, that the Institution of Free Masonry is based on, and practices the deepest hypocrisy, that many individuals, possessed of but a small share of education or property, have been prevailed on to join it, and thus been literally robbed of their money to increase the funds of the Society—that many such are reconciled to the robbery from the "refreshments" of the lodge rooms—but who know nothing more of the Institution, than the grips and pass word, for which they have so dearly paid—these hearing the lodge opened with prayer, and hearing the Bible read, without any suspicion of any part of it being expunged—infer that such is Masonry, and that Masonry and Religion are united.

*Resolved*, That the Funds of the Society of Free Masons throughout our country must as we apprehend, be very great—and being kept in secret, and wielded in secret, cannot but be extremely dangerous by giving a power whose secret operation and extent cannot be known.

*Resolved*, That we consider Capt. William Morgan as a Martyr in the cause of Liberty and the free institutions of his country, and that the future Historian ought, and no doubt will, record his name among the best benefactors of the human race.

*Resolved*, That we entertain the highest sympathy for Mrs. Morgan and her two fatherless children, who have by the members of the Masonic fraternity either directly or indirectly exercised, been cast upon the charity of the world for support—and that we will exert ourselves by subscription to obtain for her some pecuniary relief.

*Resolved*, That we think it the duty of every man who has the good of his country at heart to use his most zealous endeavors to diffuse information among his fellow-citizens regarding the dangerous nature of Speculative Free Masonry by every means in his power.

*Resolved*, That carrying the garb, or covering of charity to veil its deformity, we consider Free Masonry as one of the most wicked, and dangerous Societies. It seduces men from curiosity to join it. It binds them to it by the most shocking oaths and penalties—it encourages and even attaches many to it, by a semblance of piety, charity, &c.—and many are in love with it from its "*refreshments.*" It furnishes food for the ambitious who are assisted up the ladder by those subordinates, who act without the least knowledge of the designs of those they promote. It gratifies some from the consideration that they can in a Lodge Room accost as a Brother, a Judge or a Governor: It pleases the vain by the titles of *Grand High Priest, Grand King, Sir Knights*, and others no less ridiculous—but all of which serve, in various degrees, to keep up the Institution,—but which for the preservation of EQUAL RIGHTS ought and must be put down—therefore

*Resolved*, That we will use our best endeavors to put it down, and that to effect that righteous purpose we will faithfully comply with our pledge given in the foregoing Resolves;—in a word, that, actuated by a love of country, which now guides and directs us, we will exert ourselves to destroy the Institution of *Free Masonry*, from a full conviction that it will otherwise prove the destruction of those liberties which we have inherited from our fathers, and which we are in duty bound to transmit, unimpaired, to our children, and children's children.

At 8 o'clock, Dr. Waterhouse having retired, Asaph Churchill, Esq. was appointed chairman of the meeting *pro. tem.*

*Voted*, That we recommend to the several counties in this State to call conventions to deliberate on the subjects which have occupied the attention of this convention, with a view to a state convention at some future period.

*Voted*, That Joseph Morton, Asaph Churchill and Moses Whitney, jr. be appointed a committee for the county of Norfolk, to determine the most proper time for another meeting, and to correspond with committees in the counties on this subject.

*Voted*, That the doings of this convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and be published in all the newspapers in this State.

*Voted*, That this meeting be dissolved.

BENJ. WATERHOUSE,
Chairman of the Convention.

JOSEPH MORTON, } Secretaries.
B. FESSENDEN, }
Dedham, Jan. 1, 1829.

### PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1828.

The battle of Navarin and the liberation of Greece by the French troops.

The invasion of Turkey by the Russians and the unexpected vigor and success of the Turks in defence.

The usurpation of Don Miguel in Portugal and the submission of the Portuguese.

The fall of the minister Villele and his party in France, and the comparative triumph of liberal principles throughout the French government.

The rapid changes in the British ministry, and the final ascendency and elevation of the Duke of Wellington.

The repeal of the Test Acts by the British Parliament; the election of O'Connell, in Ireland, to the exclusion of Fitzgerald; the diffusion and completion of the project of Catholic Association in that Country; the general progress in Great Britain of the cause of Catholic emancipation or religious right.

The peace between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, including the establishment of the independent state of Montevideo, under the auspices of Great Britain.

The convulsions in the Republic of Colombia; the overthrow of her constitution; the assumption of the supreme power by the military chief Bolivar.

The various resolutions in Peru and Chili adverse to the power and plans of Bolivar, and the subversion of his Bolivian constitution in Upper Peru; the declaration of war between Columbia and Peru.

The conspiracies and rebellions in Mexico, the failure of Bravo's plot and his banishment; the election of Pedraza to the exclusion of General Victoria; the insurrection of General Santa-Anna.

In the United States—the adoption of a Tariff; the violence of the opposition to it in the South; the proceedings thereon of the legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia; the violence of the contest for the office of President; the abuse of the liberty of the press by incessant invective and calumny; the publication of private letters; the reports of private conversations; the election of General Jackson to the exclusion of Mr Adams; the general and easy submission to the will of the majority; the new evidence of almost universal trust in the efficacy of our institutions and the spirit of the country. The chief glory of the end of the year 1828, is the situation of this Union.

We refer to the unequalled prosperity and security of the American people; their advancement in numbers and wealth; the increase of their reputation and influence abroad; the new and extensive conquests which they have made over the wilderness; the diffusion of knowledge, and of the means of education; the constant enlargement of an horizon embracing the best prospects of national weal and glittering with the lights of cultivated reason. There is ample scope for rejoicing in both the past and the future:—principles are every where active, which cannot be circumscribed or repressed; advantages abound of which the sources are indestructible; rights and institutions have been established that seem to defy every internal or external assault to which they may be deemed liable. Of American freedom in its essense and main value, we might almost say that it cannot be lost.

"Never, till substantial night
Has reassum'd her ancient right;
'Till wrapp'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd
Sinks the fabric of the world."—*Gray.—Nat. Gaz.*

### STEPHEN HIGGINSON, ESQ.

An anecdote relating to an interesting part of our early history, in which Mr. Higginson, recently deceased, was intimately concerned, is within my knowledge, and may be acceptable to your readers, as illustrating the spirit of our fathers. When Shays' rebellion broke out, Governor Bowdoin, relying much on the aid and advice of Mr. Higginson, sent for him at once; they then sent for General Lincoln. The General declared that he could not take the field with his troops, unless funds were provided, to the amount of at least twenty thousand dollars. The day was stormy and cold; but Mr. Higginson and two eminent merchants of that day undertook to raise the money. It was raised immediately, although it would be now easier to raise fifty times that amount, as there was then no confidence in the Government. As this was an informal matter, the money could not be put into the State Treasury, and it was delivered to Mr. Edward Payne the father of the late Mr. William Payne, as Treasurer for the occasion, with instructions to draw upon him. The Governor and Deacon Phillips, subcribed liberally. The week after, Gov. Bowdoin added a much larger sum; and Mr. Phillips being again applied to said at once, "tell Gen. Lincoln if funds enough are not raised to draw, and draw again 'till he has enough, and let him not fear that his drafts shall be dishonored, *for the country must be saved.*"

I have always believed that Shays' rebellion, though it occasioned great trouble and anxiety at the time, was very useful in its consequences. Its effects if I am not mistaken, in impressing upon the public the dangers of anarchy, and in making good and honest men forget small differences of opinion, was great and lasting. Perhaps no other occurrence would have taught this valuable lesson so forcible.—*Galaxy.*

*Spots on the Sun.* An ingenious individual in Providence, has very recently succeeded, by means of a seven feet telescope, constructed by himself on a new principle, in bringing the entire image of the sun into a dark room, upon a white screen, to the size of 8 feet in diameter. He writes us that his astonishment was great, when he perceived that every spot now upon the face of the sun, nine in number, was distinctly transferred to the screen, and was so plain that he could see every movement of them in their various and sudden changes. He says he could plainly discover that those spots were immense bodies of smoke, apparently issuing from volcanoes; and as they seem occasionally forced upward from the craters, now forming dense clouds, and now dispersing, considers those phenomena as accounting for the rapid changes of those spots. The escape of such a vast quantity of gas from the interior of the body of the sun, would, he observes, as it surrounds that luminary, produce that bright and dazzling appearance, which is the atmosphere of the sun. This theory may not accord with the opinions of others who have made observations on the subject; but the writer, at any rate, entertains the strongest belief of its truth.

With the same instrument, which is but just finished, he has also examined the moon, and states his conviction that that body is covered with perpetual snow and ice—the dark spots discoverable on its surface being frozen seas, and the lighter spaces, land covered with snow. Those circular places, which have a rising cone in the centre, he thinks, are distinguished volcanoes, as no clouds are perceptible over the moon's face; which being covered with snow and ice, accounts, as he imagines, for its clear atmosphere, or for the absence of an atmosphere. This vast accumulation of ice and snow upon the moon's surface, may be explained, the writer conjectures, by the nature of the moon's revolutions. He offers to construct instruments of the above description, by which these phenomena may be observed, at $50 to $100; and at the same rate to furnish solar microscopes, on a new principle, with a magnifying power at 12 feet distance, of 5,184,000. *Bos. Bulletin.*


### ATHENEUM—NEW SERIES.

JUST published by JOHN COTTON, 184 Washington Street, "The seventh number of the Third Series of the Atheneum, or Spirit of the English Magazines.

CONTENTS.

Christmas Dreams; The Ship at Sea; The Sphinx. An Extravaganza, etched in the manner of Callot; The Superiority of the Works of Nature above those of Art; A Farewell to the Year; Nollekens and his Times; The Dream of Eugene Aram. By Thomas Hood; The Last Day of the Year in Vienna; The Voice of the Wind. By Mrs. Hemans; The "Annuals" for 1829; Elegy to the Memory of Miss Emily Kay of Ewell, Cousin to Miss Ellen Gee of Knew; The Latest London Fashions. Dinner Party Dress—Morning Dress—Walking Dress—Evening Dress.—(With a colored Plate.)

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THE
### CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.
AND
THEOLOGICAL REVIEW,
No. XXIX.

JUST published at the office of the Christian Examiner, corner of Washington and School-streets.

CONTENTS.

*Miscellany.* Original Letters addressed to Cotton and Samuel Mather.
*Poetry.* Recollections of a Sermon.
*Review.* ART. XI.—Lives of the Twelve Apostles; with Explanatory Notes. By F. W. P. Greenwood, Junior Minister of King's Chapel, Boston.
ART. XII.—A Discourse pronounced at the Request of the Essex Historical Society, on the 18th of September, 1828, in Commemoration of the First Settlement of Salem, in the State of Massachusetts. By Joseph Story.
ART. XIII.—1. Original Moral Tales, intended for Children and Young Persons. 2. The Juvenile Miscellany. 3. The Mirror; or, Eighteen Juvenile Tales and Dialogues. By a Lady of Philadelphia.
*Notes of Recent Publications.* Cameron on the Doctrine of the Holy Scriptures. Channing's Ordination Discourse. Hurlbut's Presumptive Arguments in Favor of Unitarianism.
*Intelligence.* Unitarian Mission in Bengal; Correspondence of the American Unitarian Association, on the State of Unitarianism; in Hampden County; Franklin County; Middlesex County; Plymouth County; Cumberland County, Me.; York County, Me.; Penobscot County, Me.; New Hampshire; Vermont; Pennsylvania and Ohio; Calcutta; British and Foreign Unitarian Association; Ordination at Hardwick; Ordination at Providence; Dedication at Belgrade, Maine; Dedication at Raynham.
*Obituary.* John Mellen, Esq. Jan. 10.

### DABNEY'S ANNOTATIONS.

FOR sale at N. S. SIMPKINS', & Co. corner of Court and Brattle-streets; "Annotations on the New-Testament, &c. by J. P. Dabney." The numbers of this work are issued at the close of every month, and four more will probably complete it. These will extend to 72 pps. each, but the price will remain as now, —20 cts.

Booksellers in the country, who have been supplied with the earlier numbers from *other book stores in the city*, are desired to apply hereafter as above, this being now the only depository in Boston. Jan. 10.

### A SERMON,

PREACHED at the Dedication of the South Congregational Church, Natick, November, 1828, by CHARLES LOWELL, Minister of the West Church in Boston. To which is added an appendix, containing some account of John Eliot, and of his missionary labors among the Indians. Just published by N. S. SIMPKINS, & Co. 79 Court-street. Jan. 10.

### BOOKS for SUNDAY SCHOOLS,
JUVENILE LIBRARIES, &c.

THE Boston Sunday School Society has just commenced the publication of a series of Books intended for Sunday Schools, Juvenile Libraries, &c. It is the intention of the Society to issue as many original works as they can procure of an approved character; and also to republish, such others as seem to them to possess superior excellence.—The extent of their plan is such, that they hope to be able to supply Sunday Schools, and Juvenile Libraries with all that can be essentially useful to children and youth of every age and capacity. It will be their aim to furnish the Books at as low a rate as they can without pecuniary loss, and as fast as the means they possess, and the encouragement given them will permit.

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| Prices | sin | doz | hund. |
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A discount from the hundred price will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

BOWLES & DEARBORN,
50 Washington-street, Boston.

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### UNITARIAN ADVOCATE.

THIS day published, by BOWLES & DEARBORN. "The Unitarian Advocate," edited by Rev. *Edmund Q. Sewall.* Vol. 3. No. 1. for January, 1829.

CONTENTS.

*Miscellany.*—Sermon; Cursory Observations on the Questions at issue between Orthodox and Liberal Christians; On Clerical Labors; The Trinity a Doctrine of Heathenism; The Cause of Moral Differences; "Through Nature up to Nature's God;" Boston Sunday School Society. Jan. 3.

### NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

FOR sale at the Christian Register Office MRS BARBAULD'S WORKS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JOTHAM ANDERSON, by Rev H. Ware.

WARE'S DISCOURSES on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ.

Dabney's Prayer's for the use of Families.

These are neatly half-boand in calf or morocco, and are very suitable for New Year's Presents. Dec. 27.

### INSURANCE.

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JOSEPH BALCH, President.
ANDREW G. WINSLOW, Sec'y. Nov. 22

### NOTICE.

ANY person having business with the subscriber, or who may wish to send him a book or packet, is requested to call on his agent *J. W. A. Brewster*, 193 Washington-st., a little south of the *Old South Church*, Boston, where any desired information and assistance will be given.

J. G. COFFIN.

*Brookfield, Mass. Jan.* 1829.

### SCHOOL ROOM TO LET.

TO BE LET, the well known School Room, back of St. Paul's Church, which has been successively occupied by Messrs. Colman, Parker, and Blake. The Room is furnished with Desks, Stove, and every convenience for use which will be disposed of for a reasonable price. Application to be made at said room. Dec. 20.



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